

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 46

MAY 31, 1934

No. 14

A New Champion



An "Old Man"
in the Ring
Thinks He is Still Good
He Feels Good
He Looks Good
But He
Can't Deliver
Because
There is a New Man
Just a Little Better

Those Old Model Looms in Your Weave Room Still Look Good to You—
They are Good in every way except that They CAN'T DELIVER because
there is a NEW LOOM JUST A LITTLE BETTER

X Model is the New Champion

It has become Standard Equipment—We have Other New Models for
Special Weaves—But they all have X Model Features—Are built on
X Model Fundamentals—Every Loom Older than the X is an Old Time
Model and Sub-Standard Equipment

80% of Our Business
is in X Models

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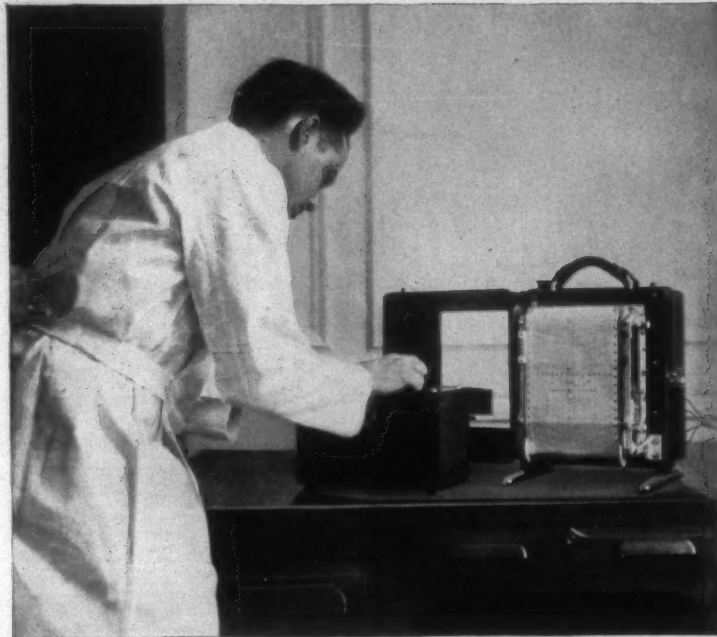
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Mill Curtailment to Begin June 4

BEGINNING June 4th, all mills operating under the cotton textile code will limit machine hours to 75 per cent of the maximum 80 hours now allowed. The curtailment is to cover three consecutive four-week periods, ending August 25th. Exemptions are allowed mills now manufacturing certain fabrics.

The full text of the order, issued by the Code Authority, follows:

"Pursuant to recommendation of the Cotton Textile Industry Committee, the Code Authority, under the Code of Fair Competition for the Cotton Textile Industry, made under subdivision 4 of Section VI of said Code, it is required that:

"During each of the three consecutive four-week periods, beginning on the 4th day of June, 1934, and ending on the 25th day of August, 1934, no productive machine in the cotton textile industry shall operate for more than 75 per cent of the hours otherwise permitted by the cotton textile code, *provided*

"1. That in lieu of the foregoing requirements, no manufacturer in the rayon weaving branch of the industry operating looms on lining, twills, taffetas, French crepes, poplins and sateens woven of synthetic yarn warps shall, during each of two consecutive four-weeks periods beginning June 4, 1934, and ending July 28, 1934, operate such looms on such fabrics in excess of three times the average weekly loom hours run by such manufacturer during the months of January, February and March, 1934, as reported to the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., except that in addition to observing the limitation on machine operation provided for in Section III of the cotton textile code such manufacturer may, in lieu of the further limitation hereinabove in this paragraph 1 required, suspend operation of such looms for one calendar week during each of the aforementioned two four-weeks periods;

"2. That in lieu of the foregoing requirements no manufacturer in the rayon weaving branch of the industry operating looms on dress goods woven of synthetic yarn warps shall, during the four weeks beginning June 4, 1934, operate such looms on such fabrics in excess of 75 per cent of the hours otherwise permitted by the cotton textile code, provided that provision for a like limitation upon machine hour operation during the same period is made effective with respect to mills operating under the jurisdiction of the silk textile code;

"3. That in lieu of the foregoing requirements no

member of the finishing branch of the industry operating finishing machinery subject to the cotton textile code on fabrics woven of synthetic yarn warps shall, during each of the three consecutive four-week periods beginning June 4, 1934, and ending August 25, 1934, operate such finishing machinery on such fabrics in excess of 75 per cent of the hours otherwise permitted by the cotton textile code provided that provision for a like limitation upon machine hour operation during the same period is made effective with respect to finishers operating under the jurisdiction of the rayon and silk dyeing and printing code;

and provided further, that the foregoing restrictions or any of them may be reduced or the time during which any such restriction is in effect may be shortened by the Administrator upon the recommendation of the code authority at any time that changing conditions may warrant.

"The foregoing provisions shall not apply to:

"1. Mills in the industry operating throughout said three 4-week periods a single shift of 40 hours or less per week;

"2. Machinery in the industry which is actually engaged in filling such contracts for the United States Government as were awarded against bids submitted prior to the date of the approval of this requirement; provided that each manufacturer operating such machinery on government contracts so limit the operation of such similar active machinery not so engaged that the total actual operation of productive machinery shall not exceed the hours of operation respectively provided in these requirements;

"3. Machinery in the industry engaged in the production of the following products:

"a. Tire yarns or fabrics for rubber tires.

"b. Tobacco cloths.

"c. Woven cotton blankets.

"d. Upholstery and drapery fabrics.

"e. Jacquard woven bedspreads.

"f. Merino yarns.

"g. Narrow fabrics made on multiple-shuttle or on fly-shuttle looms.

"h. Paper dryer felt.

"i. Millinery foundation cloths.

"4. Machinery in the industry used for spooling, winding, reeling or skeining as a final process to produce cotton thread ready for sale as a finished article."

Varied Program Features Meeting of Northern N. C.-Virginia Division

THE Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association held its spring meeting at the King Cotton Hotel, Greensboro, N. C., on Saturday, May 26th. About 125 men were present and the meeting proved very successful.

A talk on safety work in textile mills, another on lubrication of textile machinery and a general technical discussion featured the morning session.

At the luncheon, Luther B. Hodges, treasurer and general manager of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C., spoke on the "Effects of the NRA on Business."

The meeting was presided over by S. T. Anderson, chairman, who is assistant superintendent of the Wearwell Sheeting Mills, Draper, N. C.

Following the opening formalities, E. G. Padgett, director of safety of the North Carolina Industrial Commission, presented a paper on Safety in Textile Plants." In part, he said:

Safety in Textile Plants

Safety in a textile plant, generally speaking, is no different from safety in a foundry, a furniture plant, or a machine shop. Safety in any industrial plant is a two-sided proposition. We have, on the one hand, the removal of physical hazards, as by machine guarding, and, on the other, a program of safety education, which is, to my mind, of primary importance.

Organized safety work in the United States is only a little over 20 years old, and was started when a group of far-sighted employers decided that the unnecessary loss of life and limb in industry must be stopped. These pioneers in the safety movement gave their entire attention to the removal of physical hazards, and the records show that, from the beginning of their program, they were successful in reducing the number of accidents. It was soon noted, however, that, while the accidents were being reduced to some extent, the desired results had not been obtained. Most of the larger plants had guarded to such an extent that inspectors found it hard to discover new hazards to report on and had to confine their daily reports to the condition of the weather, etc.—a most embarrassing position for a safety inspector to be placed in.

EDUCATION IN SAFETY WORK

Seeing that mechanical guarding was stopping only a comparatively small number of accidents, these pioneers in the safety movement began to look for some additional measures to be taken; and it was finally discovered that a program of safety education must be carried on in connection with mechanical safeguarding if the desired results were to be obtained. In fact, safety education is now considered the first step necessary to make a safe plant.

Bringing this down to our own State of North Carolina, we find that this is indeed true. It has been my pleasure to inspect a number of our larger textile plants several times during the past four or five years, and in practically each case I have found that the machines were well guarded and few physical hazards were present. I remember spending practically an entire day in a group of mills recently, and at the end of the day I discovered I had only two minor recommendations to make regarding

the physical condition. This being true, it stands to reason that we must give more attention to the so-called non-mechanical causes of accidents.

NON-MECHANICAL ACCIDENTS IN MAJORITY

Such records as we do have, however, show that only 21 per cent of the accidents occurring in North Carolina textile plants are chargeable to machinery. The other 79 per cent come from the so-called non-mechanical group, which includes falls of persons, stepping on or bumping against objects, handling objects, etc. If we can not mechanically guard against this class of accidents, how are we going to prevent them? Only by a program of safety education, to create a safety-minded attitude in the entire organization.

If such a program is to succeed, it must start from the management. No program can start from the bottom, or the middle, and be successful. As the old (but true) saying goes, safety must percolate from the top. If the management is not sold on the idea, how can it expect its employees to play the game? The management must not only be sold on its own program, but it should keep in close touch with it, in order to see that it is being carried out according to instructions and to know exactly what results are being obtained.

On several occasions I have called on a plant manager, or some other official directly in charge of operations, to discuss with him his accident problems, only to find that he knew absolutely nothing about what was taking place in his plant along accident-prevention lines. As soon as I would start to talk about his record, he would refer me to someone else who, as he would state, "looks after those matters." I remember calling on the vice-president of a concern, several years ago, to investigate a fatality that had taken place as the result of an accident in his mill a few days before, and, believe it or not, as Ridley would say, he knew absolutely nothing about it!

Unless we have the support of the management we can not succeed.

RESPONSIBILITY OF OVERSEERS

One of the most important phases of safety work, both from the mechanical and the non-mechanical standpoint, is making the overseer realize his responsibility in accident prevention. Regardless of what some overseer may say to the contrary, he is responsible for the accidents in his department. The overseer is a major supervisor and was given his position because of his knowledge of handling men and his ability to produce at the lowest unit cost. He has, generally speaking, the power to employ and the power to discharge, and this power enables him to pick a particular employee for a particular job; for instance, a man mentally alert for a particularly fast machine, or one physically able to do heavy lifting. If in any doubt, he can, of course, call for a physical examination.

This power also gives the overseer opportunity to penalize an employee for violation of rules. He has complete charge of all ordinary repairs to machinery in his department and complete charge of the cleanliness of the department, and he supervises the instruction of new employees, etc. From this it will be seen that the overseer has almost absolute operating jurisdiction in his department. This being true, why should he squirm when the

statement is made that he is also responsible for the accidents therein? If he has an employee who persists in turning out an inferior product, what does he do about it? If he has an employee who persists in some unsafe practice, what should he do?

RULES AND VIOLATION

Overseers generally raise a question here and say that they can not stop accidents when the employee is hurt the first time a rule is violated. If, after a careful investigation, it is found that the employee was injured the first time he violated a rule, the overseer would be reasonable in raising this question. It is indeed rare, however, when such an investigation discloses this fact. Generally the injured employee had violated the rule time and time again before he suffered an injury. In numerous such cases employees stated that they had not been called down by their overseers, although no attempt was made to hide their action. If employees understood that violation of rules would call for drastic action, they probably would be more careful about observing them.

I have a case in mind of an employee in one of our mills who broke a perfect safety record for his department of some eight months' standing. This employee has a habit of sliding down the last three or four rungs of a ladder every time he came down one. In doing this, one day, his foot caught in the bottom rung, and he was out with a broken right arm. Was the overseer responsible for this accident? I think so.

Our records show that falls of persons are one of the leading causes of injury, if not the leading cause, in textile mills. Some overseers will say that they can not walk beside every employee in their departments to see that he or she does not fall. This is, of course, true. But most falls are caused by poor housekeeping in one form or another. Perhaps the floor is wet, or oil has been allowed to accumulate around machinery; perhaps aisles are not kept free of objects; perhaps the stair treads are worn, or a hundred and one other things. Can the overseer control these? Yes.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING NECESSARY

Our records also show that stepping on such objects as needles and nails and running splinters into the feet are the cause of a number of injuries in our mills. This brings up the double protection of good housekeeping and the wearing of suitable shoes. If the housekeeping of the mill or department were what it would be, these accidents, of course, would not occur. On the other hand, if the employees were not allowed to go slipping over the floor in bedroom slippers, or shoes without soles, a large number of these injuries could be prevented. Here, again, the overseer has his part to play, in seeing that good housekeeping is maintained and that his employees are suitably shod.

ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

To let up on the overseer just a little, I think one of the causes of continued accidents of a given nature is due to the improper investigation of an accident once it has occurred. Too many of our investigating bodies are satisfied with finding the direct cause of the *injury* and do not try to find the real cause of the *accident* from which the injury resulted. For instance, suppose an employee passing through a machine shop is struck in the eye by a small piece of steel. The report of the investigating body, in most cases, will give as the cause of this accident: "Struck in the eye by flying chip." This is not the cause of the accident but is the direct cause of the injury resulting from it. The accident occurred back at the bench where the machinist was chipping a piece of casting and did not have a screen up to prevent the chips from

flying out. The cause of the accident was *no screen on the bench*.

One particular case I have in mind is that where a young girl about 18 years of age fell down a flight of stairs, while running out to lunch, and broke her right leg. The investigating body gave as the cause of this injury "Running down the stairs, contrary to rules." It is true that this was one of the causes. Complications set in, in this case, and a rather large amount of money was spent in compensation and medical costs. The central safety committee decided that, on account of the unusually large cost in this accident, they would make another and more thorough investigation. This was done, and it was discovered that, while it was true that the girl was running, it was also true that she was wearing extremely high-heeled shoes; that the stair treads were uneven; that they were wet from a recent scrubbing; and that the steps were poorly illuminated. If the second investigation had not taken place, very likely a second accident would have followed the first, as the enforcing of the no-running rule would not have prevented someone's slipping on the wet and uneven treads.

SMALL NUMBER OF MAJOR ACCIDENTS

Investigations should really be carried even further, to take in those accidents that cause no injury. H. W. Heinrich, of the Travelers' Insurance Company, stated at the First Annual Safety Conference that, for every major injury, we have, on an average, 29 minor injuries and 300 no-injury accidents. For instance, a ladder slips, but no one is injured; a tier of bales slip and fall, but no one is injured; as you step off a freight elevator, someone on a lower floor starts it back down, but no one is hurt. (This happened to me on one of my recent inspection trips.) Every one of these can be termed an accident, and yet nobody was injured. These accidents should be investigated. I do not mean by this that the investigating committee should be called together every time something of this nature occurs. That, naturally, would be impossible. I do think, however, that the person involved, or the overseer, should give such things his attention immediately, before someone is injured.

Going back to Mr. Heinrich, you will possibly be interested in knowing that he states that only 2 per cent of industrial accidents are unpreventable, the other 98 per cent falling somewhere in the following:

SUPERVISORY

Faulty Instruction

- A None.
- B Not enforced.
- C Incomplete.
- D Erroneous.

Inability of Employee

- A Inexperience.
- B Unskilled.
- C Ignorant.
- D Poor judgment.

Poor Discipline

- A Disobedience of rules.
- B Interference by others.
- C Fooling.

Lack of Concentration

- A Attention distracted.
- B Inattention.

Unsafe Practice

- A Chance-taking.
- B Short cuts.
- C Haste.

Mentally Unfit

- A Sluggish or fatigued.

- B Violent temper.
- C Excitability.
- Physically Unfit*
- A Defective.
- B Fatigued.
- C Weak.

Total 88%.

PHYSICAL

Physical Hazards

(Include mechanical, electrical, steam, chemical conditions, etc.)

- A Ineffectively guarded.
- B Unguarded.

Poor Housekeeping

- A Improperly piled or stored material.
- B Congestion.

Defective Equipment

- A Miscellaneous materials and equipment.
- B Tools.
- C Machines.

Unsafe Building Conditions

- A Fire protection.
- B Exits.
- C Floors.
- D Openings.
- E Miscellaneous.

Improper Working Conditions

- A Ventilation.
- B Sanitation.
- C Light.

Improper Planning

- A Layout of operations.
- B Layout of machinery.
- C Unsafe processes.

Improper Dress or Apparel

- A No goggles, gloves, masks, etc.
- B Unsuitable—long sleeves, high heels, defective, etc.

Total 10%.

Unpreventable 2%.

If our investigating committees would investigate accidents on the basis of the above tabulation, I believe a decided improvement would be made in our frequency column.

FINE ACCIDENT RECORDS

Accidents can be prevented. This is being shown right in my own State. Right here in Greensboro, the Revolution Mills completed practically 2,000,000 man-hours at a total cost for medical care and compensation of around \$25. The Sayles-Biltmore Bleacheries, Asheville, recently completed a year without a single lost-time accident. The Rocky Mount Mills, at Rocky Mount, are making an unusual good record. The Tomlinson Chair Company completed 1,000,000 man-hours last November without a single lost-time accident, which was a national record for woodworking plants, and my last report from them showed that they were still holding their record and heading for the 2,000,000 man-hour mark. Accidents can be prevented!

FIRST AID WORK

Before closing, I should like to mention one more thing—the importance of proper and adequate first aid to those injured in our mills. This can only be rendered by persons who have had proper training by either a physician or by a lay instructor holding a certificate from the American National Red Cross, for sometimes a first-aid knit in the hands of someone knowing absolutely nothing of first aid will do more harm than good. In my opinion, every department of the mill should be equipped with a first-aid knit in charge of a trained person.

A trained first aider knows what to do, as well as what not to do, in case of an injury. This does not mean that these men will try to take the place of the physician. But numerous cases are on record where first aiders have been able to save life pending the arrival of the physician, especially in such cases as severe bleeding and electric shock.

The Industrial Commission has been cooperating in this work for the past two years, and has given several hundred men and women the Standard First Aid Course. This course, which requires 15 hours to complete, is given at no cost to the industry or the individual, with the exception of the cost of the textbook used. Should a group of mills be interested in this, we shall be pleased to go into the matter further.

DISCUSSION OF SAFETY

Mr. Padgett: Has anybody any questions, for instance, on investigating an accident?

Mr. A.: Do you have the same committee investigate every accident, or probably a different committee every time?

Mr. Padgett: Have the same committee in each department investigate every accident in that department. Of course, the committee is changed at regular intervals. Some committees are changed every six months, some every three months, and some every 30 days—which I think is a little too frequently.

Mr. A.: You have the same committee in each department investigate all the accidents?

Mr. Padgett: Yes. Of course, if the accident is a serious one, resulting a great deal of expense for compensation and medical costs, then I think the general safety committee should be called in to make an investigation. But the first investigation should be by the regular committee, I think.

Mr. A.: Who is on the committee?

Mr. Padgett: The overseer, I think, always. Then pick the rest as you want to.

The main trouble with these bodies, as I brought out, is that they do not go back to the so-called hidden causes of the accident; they just scrape the surface.

Are there any questions on first aid?

Question: That should the first-aid kit contain?

Mr. Padgett: There is a line-up given by the Department of Labor that is standard for any industrial plant. It contains bandages, antiseptics, tourniquet, etc. Now, as to the antiseptic, you can change that; some like mercurochrome, some like iodine, or something else. It should be whatever your local physician recommends; I think he should have the last say-so on that. The Department of Labor does not pin you down as to that.

Are there any other questions on first aid? Any questions as to how far first aid should go?

The first aider puts on only one dressing. If he goes beyond that, he is not giving first aid but is taking the place of the doctor. If an injured person needs a second dressing, he should be sent to the plant nurse or the plant doctor.

Chairman Anderson: What percentage of injuries should be handled by the first aider? We send ours right on to our doctor, and I think probably we send a good many to the doctor that should be handled by the first aider.

Mr. Padgett: That is hard to say; I cannot give you the exact percentage. But I should say the majority of cases should be handled by the first aider, because the majority of injuries are slight cuts, scratches, etc.

Question: Should a first aider do anything to an eye?

Mr. Padgett: I condemn that in my classes. A first aider should have nothing to do with the eye. Now,

maybe I am a little too strong. Suppose there is something on the lower lid that you can just flip across, and it is all right; the first aider might take care of that. But if there is anything on the eye itself, the first aider has nothing to do with it. Let the doctor handle it.

H. L. Marlow, of The Texas Company, then presented a paper on Lubrication, as follows:

Lubrication

All of us are interested in reducing depreciation to an absolute minimum, because this item of expense is no longer a fixed charge, as it can be controlled in many ways; principally by proper operation and proper maintenance, the two greatest influences in securing a minimum depreciation.

Since the beginning of the machine age lubrication has been considered by mechanical engineers as one of the most important items to be considered in the reduction of the controllable cost which I have mentioned.

In order to have satisfactory operation the selection of lubricants which will insure maximum efficiency from a lubricating standpoint is the most important item, and should be given due consideration.

The machine builders are constantly going forward in the improvement of mechanical devices in order that the textile manufacturers may realize greater production and a higher degree of accuracy. Speeds have also been materially increased during the past few years. With these advantages, the petroleum industry has played a most important part. Many of the petroleum companies maintain corps of engineers who are thoroughly trained to work in close relation with the machine manufacturers, as well as textile mill operators, studying these operations in order to familiarize themselves with the demand for proper lubrication. Lubricants in turn are constantly being improved to meet these demands, and to insure a trouble-free operation so far as lubrication is concerned.

Time will not permit discussion of all the various lubricants which are so vitally necessary in the textile industry, and I shall confine my remarks to a few of the types of service which are, in my mind, most important, such as spindle operation, lubrication for anti-friction bearings, electric motors, diesel engine operation, etc.

The petroleum industry maintain large research laboratories, and their chemists and engineers have left no stone unturned in the development of lubricants. Spindle oils have been constantly tested in these laboratories to eliminate chemical impurities and determine their physical performance. Spindle oils may have the same general appearance, and yet their physical characteristics may be entirely different. Their lubrication values can only be determined through actual service, by their ability to reduce wear and power consumption to a minimum. Spindle oil unsuited for operation might show an increased friction load of 2 to 3 watts per spindle. When this loss is applied to several thousand spindles in the average mill, it can readily be appreciated that power consumption is quite an item. Broadly speaking, spindle oils should be highly refined products of petroleum base containing no substance which might cause gum formation in the spindle bolster or base. Spindle oils usually range in viscosity from 55 to 100 seconds at 100 degrees F. In the selection of the proper viscosity, the size of the ring and traverse, as well as the spindle speeds, should be taken into consideration. As an illustration, a spindle with standard ring and traverse, operating at a speed not exceeding 10,000 R.P.M., may function best with an oil of 55 or 60 seconds viscosity at 100 degrees F. Normally this property should be kept as low as possible in the interest of oil power consumption.

TEST ON SPINDLE OILS

I was privileged to discuss a test which has been made on various spindle oils with a research engineer in one of the large textile plants in North Carolina a short time ago. The information that he had collected from tests on spindle oils was very interesting. The tests were run on various spindle oils which had the same general appearance when they were put into service. After the operating tests were completed and the oils completely drawn from the bolsters, they were allowed to settle in glass containers to determine the amount of sediment contained in each sample. The sediment in these samples varies as much as 40 to 50 per cent. There was an analysis made of a few of the used samples, and they were found to vary considerably in oxidation. As I recall, one sample contained sediment which was composed of 50 per cent lint, 25 per cent iron oxide, and 25 per cent oxidized oil. Of course, the lint might be present with any spindle oil, and would vary according to the cleanliness of the plant and the quality of the goods being run, but the iron and oil oxidation are controllable items. Unless careful attention is paid to the selection of spindle oils which will reduce these items to an absolute minimum, the results are increased depreciation and increased cost of operation, particularly power consumption, as well as an increased amount of lubricants consumed.

LUBRICATING ANTI-FRICTION BEARINGS

Next we will briefly refer to lubrication of anti-friction bearings. One of the most important items in the lubrication of anti-friction bearings of the ball and roller type is that they should not be over lubricated. Good practice, which is agreed to by the bearing manufacturers, is that if it is an oil type bearing the oil level should not be higher than halfway up on the bottom balls or rollers. If it is a grease type bearing, the bearing should not be filled more than one-third to one-half its displacement. An excessive amount of lubricant in this type of bearing will cause a generation of heat within the lubricant, due to internal friction. Therefore, it is very necessary to pay close attention and not over lubricate the bearings, in order to get the most efficient results. In the selection of oils for this type of bearing care should be taken to insure their being entirely free from compounds, which possess organic or fatty acids, as these must necessarily contact very highly polished surfaces, and such acids would be detrimental.

GREASE GENERALLY USED

The majority of anti-friction bearings in the textile industry are designed for grease lubrication, because grease furnishes a better seal against the entry of foreign matter into the bearing housing, thereby serving to protect the surface of the bearing elements in a very satisfactory manner. Grease can also be retained in a bearing where oil might not be, thereby eliminating drippage that would be a loss to the manufacturer if the oil came in contact with the goods being manufactured. In selecting a grease for anti-friction bearings, general operating conditions should be taken into consideration. Generally, the size of the bearing, the operating temperatures and speed of rotation are the deciding factors. Such a grease should be of a light to medium consistency, according to the speed; it should not show any tendency to harden or decompose, and should be free from fillers or corrosive elements. Sodium base greases are usually more favorably considered for the lubrication of ball or roller bearings than lime base greases, for the reason that they can withstand higher operating temperatures with less danger of separation. Furthermore they normally have a considerably higher melting point than lime base greases. There are many makes of greases on the mar-

ket, but a large number of these products are not adaptable to ball or roller bearings. Analyses have shown some greases to contain as much as 3 per cent water, and under actual service (especially at higher temperatures) as soon as this moisture is dissipated the emulsion is no longer stable. When this occurs the soap base may settle out of the oil. This is termed separation; it may readily lead to formation of hard sediment or residue, which sometimes acts as a grinding compound rather than a lubricant. Some greases have been known to contain solids, such as asbestos talc, and other fillers, to give them a false consistency. Such fillers are not lubricants, and should not be used in greases intended for ball or roller bearing work.

MANUFACTURE OF GREASE

Grease making is an art—the grease chemist can control by accurate laboratory tests the different properties that go to make up grease, but after these ingredients have been tested for purity, the manufacturing process has to be carried on in order to arrive at the proper consistency and uniformity in production. The basic principles involved in the manufacture of many special types of greases are patented to protect the manufacturer.

The principal types of electric motor bearings include the "sleeve type" ring oiled design and ball bearing. The former is provided with a vapor or spray chamber at the end of the bearing. This chamber will function to retain oil vapor that may be thrown off by the oil rings. Due provision to return the oil to the reservoir is of particular importance in order to maintain economy and cleanliness. In the selection of lubricants for these types of bearings, the consumer should demand a straight run mineral oil, free from any gum forming substance that would tend to clog up the oil ways and prevent a normal circulating of oil through the bearings at all times.

The petroleum industry is consistently carrying on research work that will prove beneficial—introducing more suitable lubricants for electric motors. This is one of the most vital points in the operation of any textile mill or any other industry where electric power is transmitted into mechanical energy.

There is quite a trend among the builders of electric motors to design and use anti-friction bearings, but, of course, operating conditions determine whether or not this type of equipment is desirable. There are also a number of bearings equipped with wick feed. Here again we have a condition where, if highly compounded oils or liquid greases are used, the wicks will lose their capillarity, and, if not caught in time, will result in mechanical loss. Generally speaking, an oil ranging in viscosity from 150 to 300 seconds Saybolt at 100 degrees F. will be suitable; but, of course, speeds and temperatures must be taken into consideration in making a selection; heavier lubricants should never be used unless absolutely necessary.

DIESEL ENGINES

Many of the cotton mills operate diesel engines. These units require very close attention from a lubrication standpoint. Diesel fuel should be given due consideration; sulphur content should be as low as possible, and gravity should indicate a grade suitable to the particular type of engine.

Lubrication is considered as one of the most important items in securing satisfactory operation. Consideration of viscosity in the selection of diesel lubricants is most important. Also the carbon residue content should be known. It has been found by tests that less carbon formation is obtained by use of highly refined naphthenic base oils than paraffin. Furthermore, the character of

the carbon is entirely different from that of paraffin base oils, being of a fluffy, sooty nature, and comparatively non-abrasive, whereas the paraffin base type of oil will frequently develop hard, flinty carbon formations, which will have a decided tendency to increase liner wear and cause piston rings to become stuck in their grooves. This causes loss of compression, which results in decreased operating efficiency and increased cost of maintenance. The peculiar characteristic of the Naphthenic base oil is that in refining it can be distilled to the desired viscosity for diesel service, whereas paraffin base oils require blending with steam cylinder stocks, which have a very high percentage of carbon forming elements, to obtain the desired viscosity.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

Committee Considers Courses for N. C. State Textile School

A special committee appointed by the president of the University of North Carolina met in Charlotte on Tuesday to consider plans for revising the courses of study at the Textile School of North Carolina State College.

The committee will make certain recommendations for the textile school at the next meeting the board of trustees. At the meeting Tuesday, it was decided to recommend that the Textile School courses be revised to follow the general outline set forth in the recent report on textile education that was prepared under the auspices of the Textile Foundation. It is hoped to broaden the scope of the school in order that it may be of more service to the industry by giving more specialized training.

Those attending the meeting were A. M. Dixon, of the American Yarn and Processing Company, chairman; S. B. Alexander, Southern manager for Crompton & Knowles Loom Works; Thurmond Chatham, president Chatham Manufacturing Company; Stuart W. Cramer, of the Cramerton Mills and head of the Textile Foundation; John W. Clark, president Franklinville Mills; Luther Hodges, Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills; Theodore Johnson, professor of industry at N. C. State College.

David Clark, editor of the Textile Bulletin, and Ralph Deal, of the Southern offices of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, also attended.

A New Booklet on "Buying"

A very interesting as well as instructive booklet treating on the art of Buying in its many phases has just been issued by the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., as a help to those buying any type of equipment and especially loom harness. A copy will be sent gratis to all who write in on the firm's stationery and mention the name of this paper.

ENKA, N. C.—Approximately 200 employees have been added by the American Enka Corporation since the plant addition was completed and put into operation, more than three weeks ago. The total number of employees approximates 2,600. The annual payroll is now well over \$2,000,000. The management declined to estimate the amount that production had been increased, but it is known to be considerable due to improved machinery installed in the addition and elsewhere in the plant. The corporation plans to spend \$500,000 during this year for replacement of worn and antiquated machinery. The previous year the expenditure for this item approximated \$600,000.

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PERSONAL NEWS

J. W. Hunt has resigned as superintendent Charles Mills Company, Red Springs, N. C.

O. H. Aichelman, formerly of Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted superintendency of Charles Mills Company, manufacturers of fancy silk and rayon goods, Red Springs, N. C.

J. Holmes Davis, Jr., treasurer of Spofford Mills, Wilmington, N. C., son of President J. Holmes Davis, Sr., is confined to his home on account of a minor fracture to his knee.

G. C. Stevens, for the past year with the McPar Hosiery Mills, Marion, N. C., has been appointed superintendent of the Old Fort Hosiery Mills, Old Fort, N. C., a new company that is soon to begin operations.

Mrs. Wyatt C. Smith, who for the past three years has been employed in the bookkeeping and shipping department of Carter Mills No. 1, Lincolnton, N. C., has accepted a position with the Dixie Waste Mills, Charlotte.

Henry T. Bryan, president, Bryan Hosiery Mill, Chattanooga, and George F. Lang, president, Co-Ed Silk Hosiery Mills, Philadelphia, were appointed members of the Hosiery Code Authority at a meeting of the officers and board of directors of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, New York.

William Nebel, president of the Nebel Knitting Company, Charlotte, and his son, Arthur Nebel, have sailed for Europe. Mr. Nebel, a native of Germany, will spend some time visiting in that country and will return in August. His son, an accomplished musician, expects to spend the next two years studying music in Italy.

J. F. Lockey, foreman of the yarn department, Tennessee Eastman Company, Kingsport, Tenn., passed through Charlotte this week on his way to Wilmington and other points on the coast. He is taking a vacation of about two weeks. Mr. Lockey was for many years engaged in cotton manufacturing and has many friends among the mill men.

Mills Must Report Production and Sales

The Cotton Textile Code Authority has issued the following to all cotton mills and other manufacturing plants under the cotton textile code:

"Notice is hereby given that General Johnson, in approving the enclosed administrative order of May 22, 1934, attached to it the following provisions:

"(1) The industry shall forward to the administrator monthly figures on production, billing, sales, stocks and unfilled orders, by lines, and keep him informed of the state of supply and demand for cotton goods.

"(2) The administrator reserves the right to cancel or modify this order at any time as in his judgment circumstances may warrant.

"(3) That reductions in operations shall be made by reducing hours or days in each week and not by shut-downs of one or more weeks.

"By way of clarifying the aforesaid provision 3, I am in receipt of the following advice from the National Recovery Administration in Washington:

"The effect of this condition is to require mills to reduce maximum machine hours for each productive machine by day or hours in each week rather than by shut-

downs of one week or more. However, if it becomes necessary, in the usual way, to shut down for general repairs or inventory or for lack of business or working capital, such reduction in hours of operation may be applied against the requirement of the order. The same applies to any customary suspension for vacation purposes."

S. T. A. Convention

Total reservations for the meeting of the Southern Textile Association at Myrtle Beach on June 29th and 30th are now being made at a rate that indicates a very fine attendance. All those who plan to attend the meeting should make their reservations as early as possible.

The meeting will be held at the Ocean Forest Hotel. A majority of the members will, of course, prefer to stay there. A special convention rate of \$5 and \$6 per day, American plan, has been secured.

The Seaside Inn offers rooms at \$4.50 per day per person, American plan. The Carolina, formerly the Strand, has a rate of from \$3 to \$6 per day.

Traveling men are showing much interest in the meeting of the Associate Members Division, to be held Thursday night prior to the convention. Program for this meeting is in charge of Emmet Steger, chairman, I. E. Wynne, vice-chairman, and Junius Smith, secretary.

The Association golf cup, presented last year by the Charlotte Textile Club, will be the big prize in the golf tournament. There will also be other prizes. The cup was won last year by Walter Dillard.

It is expected that more complete details of the program for the convention will be available next week.

N. C. State College Commencement

The annual commencement exercises will open on Sunday night, June 10th, with a baccalaureate sermon by Dr. Edwin A. Penick, Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina. Monday, June 11th, will be Alumni Day and many prominent textile men will be on the campus for class reunions. Monday night, the oratorical contest will take place, the Textile School being represented by W. G. Faw of North Wilkesboro. Following this contest medals and prizes will be awarded to young men who have achieved prominence during the year. The medal given annually by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers to the member of the graduating class who has shown the highest proficiency in his work will be awarded to H. M. Foy, Jr., of Mount Airy, N. C. This medal is awarded to textile schools of recognized standing which are fully equipped to give instruction in all branches of cotton manufacturing, including designing, and is highly coveted by textile students throughout America.

Mr. Foy has been an outstanding student at State College. He is president of the Phi Psi textile fraternity, also a member of the Textile Scholarship fraternity, and has taken a prominent part in campus activities. He was awarded the Textile Scholarship Cup, having the highest scholastic average in his class. Mr. Foy has accepted a position in the designing department of the Burlington Mills, Burlington, N. C.

Following the commencement address by Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, on Tuesday morning, June 12th, diplomas will be awarded to 35 young men who have completed the requirements of the Textile School for graduation.

Dr. Thomas Nelson, Dean of the Textile School, has announced that every member of the graduating class has been offered employment in the textile industry.

The names of the graduating class and their home addresses are as follows:

Bachelor of Science in Textile Manufacturing—W. A. Blackwood, Cooleemee, N. C.; B. W. Brooks, North Wilkesboro, N. C.; L. R. Burgess, Pleasant Garden, N. C.; S. H. Caldwell, Concord, N. C.; J. T. Cashion, Kannapolis, N. C.; J. F. Cline, Salisbury, N. C.; Hal Farris, Shelby, N. C.; H. M. Foy, Jr., Mount Airy, N. C.; G. T. Gardner, Grifton, N. C.; J. S. Hardin, Raleigh, N. C.; B. R. Harris, Raleigh, N. C.; J. L. Judd, Varina, N. C.; J. H. Lewis, Winston-Salem, N. C.; W. L. Loy, Jr., Creedmoor, N. C.; P. W. McCollum, Wentworth, N. C.; T. G. Matthews, Saluda, S. C.; E. May, Jr., Burlington, N. C.; J. R. Meikle, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; J. M. Middleton, Blakeley, Ga.; J. L. Padgett, Cliffside, N. C.; R. S. Pindell, Glenwood, Md.; J. K. Pittman, Clarendon, N. C.; H. S. Plonk, Kings Mountain, N. C.; J. A. Porter, Jr., Rockingham, N. C.; M. A. Rhyne, Kings Mountain, N. C.; M. H. Rhyne, Mount Holly, N. C.; T. L. Richie, Gastonia, N. C.; F. A. Thomas, Jr., High Point, N. C.; L. P. Wilkins, Haw River, N. C.

Bachelor of Science in Textile Chemistry and Dyeing—T. S. Blackwood, Cooleemee, N. C.; H. S. Bliven, Rochester, N. Y.; K. A. Bridges, Griffin, Ga.; L. G. Derrick, Newberry, S. C.; W. G. Faw, North Wilkesboro, N. C.; E. M. Williams, Raleigh, N. C.

Textile Patents

According to Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney of Charlotte, N. C., during the past week several patents of interest were granted to Carolinians.

Kenneth C. Loughlin of Charlotte secured a patent on a method of removing color from a dyed textile material containing yarns of organic derivatives of cellulose which comprises treating the textile material with a reducing agent comprising a sulfoxylate and then treating the material with an oxidizing agent comprising a hypochlorite. This patent is assigned to the Celanese Corporation of America.

Mrs. Hettie S. Lytton, as administratrix of the estate of Cullen L. Lytton, secured a very valuable patent on means for detecting imperfections in yarn. Mr. Lytton, while living, was superintendent of Flint Mill, Gastonia, N. C., and devised a yarn cleaner which is a radical departure from anything heretofore perfected and consists in simply placing a comb with pointed teeth below the line of travel of the yarn, so that when a heavy place or a fluffy place in the yarn, occurs, the yarn will be engaged by the teeth to break the same to prevent the imperfection from going on through the machine. The device is especially applicable to heavy places in yarn because by having the pointed teeth below the yarn the heavy place or knot in the yarn will cause the yarn to sag downwardly and to engage the teeth, whereas, heretofore the comb has been disposed above the travel of the yarn and such heavy places, kinks, and knots would not be caught because the yarn would sag away from the comb instead of toward it. This device is being manufactured and sold throughout the United States. The patent is reported by Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney of Charlotte.

OBITUARY

HENRY J. DAVIS

Henry J. Davis, for the past six years president of the Adell Yarn Mill, Stony Point, N. C., died at his home in Statesville on Tuesday. He had long been a resident of Statesville and was engaged in the cotton business for many years. He was 59 years of age and is survived by his wife and three children.

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Manager

Richmond Hosiery Mills Will Take Fight to Courts

LEGAL ACTION has been begun by the Richmond Hosiery Mills, recently indicted in Federal Court on a charge of violating the hosiery code. The defense has offered a motion to quash the indictment and has appealed from the court order denying the petition for an injunction restraining the grand jury from considering charges against the mills and its principals.

The Richmond Hosiery Mills has been indicted on a charge of violating the hosiery code in operating machines in excess of the code limitation, while the mills and Garnet Andrews, president of the mill; J. Harvey Wilson, vice-president and general manager; A. W. Chambliss, chairman of the board; T. R. Preston, Chattanooga banker, former member of the board, and John A. Chambliss, counsel, have been indicted on charges of conspiracy to violate the NRA.

Bonds were arranged for the Chattanoogaans after their appearance before Judge Underwood in Rome, Ga. John A. Chambliss, Garnett Andrews and Harvey Wilson were present.

John Chambliss was unsuccessful in his plea to get Judge Underwood to reconsider the order declining the injunction and also in getting the judge to permit him to file an affidavit setting out new facts in the injunction proceedings.

The indictment has been returned in the U. S. District Court at Rome, Ga. It alleged violation of national industrial recovery act and the code of fair competition for the hosiery industry. The indictment was transferred for trial in Atlanta on July 2nd.

The directors' case was continued to the November terms of the District Court at Rome, Ga., subsequent to trial of the Richmond Hosiery Mills on July 2nd.

Legal questions involve the constitutionality of some parts of the NRA and also responsibility of directors of corporation and attorneys giving legal advice.

ANDREWS' STATEMENT

The Richmond Hosiery Mills has observed both the spirit and the letter of the national industrial recovery act, Garnet Andrews, president of the company, declared in a statement here.

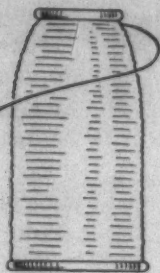
Defense against the charges brought against the mill and the five prominent Chattanoogaans will be built around the "Declaration of Policy," as set forth in the act itself, Mr. Andrews said. He declared that the company intended to fight the case through the country's highest court, if this is necessary.

"We will take our text from the declaration of policy in the act," Mr. Andrews said.

"We are accused of violating the code limitation placed on machine operation and of conspiracy in that the Standard Production Company was formed to lease certain machines in our mill, which were operated on a third-shift basis. We contend that the hosiery code exceeds the authority given in the act, which is the basis upon which it is drawn. Actually, the Richmond company did not operate a third shift, but leased certain equipment to the company, which was organized and paid this company for its product.

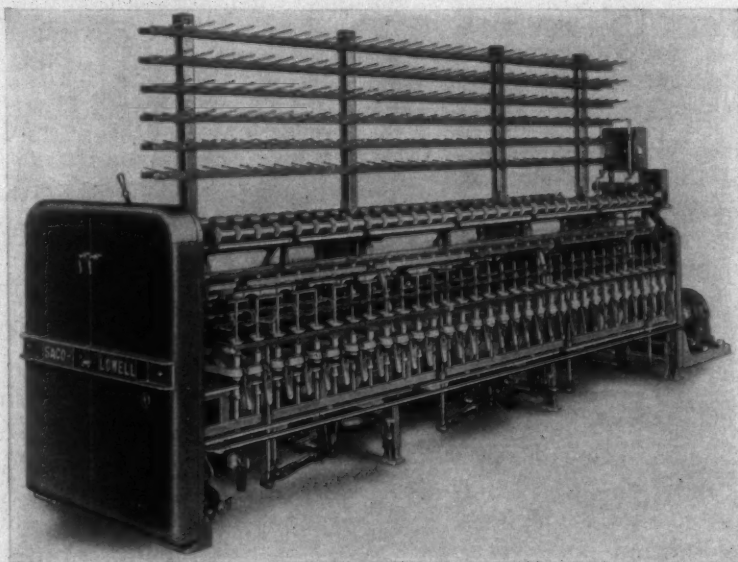
"By operating machines in the Rossville mill a third shift and employing 31 operators in this way, the Richmond Hosiery Mills were able to keep 175 employees on its payrolls. I feel in doing this that we have acted in

(Continued on Page 18)



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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Time To Call a Bluff

THOMAS F. McMAHON and Francis J. Gorman, the president and vice-president of the United Textile Workers, are loudly proclaiming in Washington, D. C., that if the 25 per cent curtailment plan is put into effect, in the cotton textile industry, they will call a general strike of textile employees.

This affords a wonderful opportunity to call the bluff of habitual bluffers and to expose to the world the fact that only a portion of the cotton mill employees in the South are dues paying members of unions.

The lack of orders makes some curtailment necessary and it will be a fine thing if those who pay homage to McMahon and Gorman will leave their machines and allow the loyal mill employees to continue at work. Under that plan very few, other than the union members, will lose their wages while the curtailment is in effect.

Those who do walk out and lose several weeks wages at the command of Thos. F. McMahon and Francis J. Gorman, should realize that the aforesaid gentlemen will not take any cut in their salaries while the members of the union are idle. They will still reside in the best hotels in Washington and still draw their pay from the accumulation of initiation fees and union dues.

No man can truthfully say that the present week of 8 hours per day for five days is too long for a cotton mill to work.

The shortening of the work week from 55 to 40 hours with the increase in the "per hour" pay has greatly increased the cost of producing cotton goods.

As the result of the higher prices of cotton

goods fewer people are able to buy them and orders are now not sufficient to keep the mills in operation.

While people are refusing or unable to buy cotton goods because of their high prices it is proposed to further increase the cost of the production of cotton goods by reducing the weekly hours to 30 while paying the same weekly wage which means a higher wage per hour and an increase in the overhead cost per pound.

While people do not buy cotton goods because of the advance in prices, it is proposed to induce buying by making production cost and selling prices very much higher.

The cotton mill employees of Southern cotton mills, unlike those of New England mills or those of England from whence came Thos. F. McMahon and Francis J. Gorman, are intelligent and have always been fair-minded.

We do not believe that they will follow these two foreign born, professional agitators at a time when they know that the mills in which they are working can not get enough orders to keep their spindles and looms busy.

Messrs. McMahon and Gorman have talked too much and it is devoutly hoped that they will be given an opportunity to call their general strike.

We are strongly in favor of calling the bluff of two parasites who are noted for "loose talk."

Curtailment Should Help

THE 25 per cent curtailment by the cotton mills, which begins next week, should begin to help the market within a short time. Prices have become firmer since the curtailment order was issued. The reduced output is not going to work wonders, nor bring in a flood of orders. It should, however, gradually straighten out a situation that has been growing worse for at least two months. In addition, the fact that production will be smaller, should help restore confidence among buyers.

Everyone regrets the necessity of curtailment and there are many who think that business will improve sufficiently in less than 90 days to justify a return to full time work.

Business for the mill has been affected by a combination of influences, many of them being outside factors that have checked all business. One of these is the uncertainty over what Congress might do and will be removed when Congress adjourns, if ever.

While we are hopeful that curtailment is going to render prompt aid to the market, the most important thing now is to get things in shape for fall business.

The Wagner Bill

THE Wagner Bill, until this week, was apparently a dead issue in the present Congress. However, it has come to life again, has been favorably reported by the Senate committee. It is understood the Administration will ask Congress to rush it through before adjournment.

The revised bill provides for a board of five members to set up as a sort of high court to settle disputes. While it may be true that some of the worst features of the bill have been eliminated, it is still a very risky measure from the standpoint of industry.

President W. D. Anderson, of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, gave out a statement this week in which he opposes the Wagner Bill on the ground that the employers and employees, under the present set-up, can settle any disputes they have without airing them before a Washington board. Extracts from Mr. Anderson's statement follow:

There is already too much of a tendency toward Bureaucracy, with some Board or Commission or Administration in Washington dosing the country for its ills and ailments.

It would be a tragedy for this machinery in the Cotton Textile Code which has the approval of both workers and employers to be scrapped and our industry brought under a Super Labor Board which is proposed by the Wagner Bill.

The South probably has a keener interest in this provision of the Cotton Textile Code than has any other section, for the reason that it is never difficult for the employers and workers in Southern cotton mills, of common origin and common blood, to get together under the provisions of this section of our Code and settle any issues that may arise.

The South will, therefore, suffer tremendously if this provision of the Cotton Textile Code should be scrapped and our industry subjected to the unsympathetic administration of a Super Labor Board out of Washington.

Not only will the arrangement that is satisfactory to both employers and employees, and that is *working*, be thrown into the discard in favor of something of doubtful practicability, but I feel sure that the setting up in Washington of a Super Labor Board to adjust labor disputes over the United States will tend to promote labor disputes, rather than to minimize them, and will render them more difficult of composition.

Business has already been harrassed over a wide front by government interference and the creation of an additional bureau for handling labor disputes where such machinery is already in existence, is more likely to complicate the situation than to help it.

Admitting that the modified version of the Wagner Bill is less vicious than the original, it is still loaded with dynamite for all employers and they will do well to oppose it as strongly as possible.

Southern Textile Association

THE Southern Textile Association will wind up another year of active and worthwhile work with the annual convention at Myrtle Beach on June 29th and 30th. Plans for the convention, now under way, indicate that the meeting this year will be up to the high standard of those in the past.

Increased interest has been shown this year in the technical work of the Association, carried on through the various Divisions. The attendance at the meetings has been larger and those attending have taken a more active part. Officials of the Association, as they reach the end of this year's work, may justly feel that they have had a part in stimulating added interest in the work of the superintendents and the overseers.

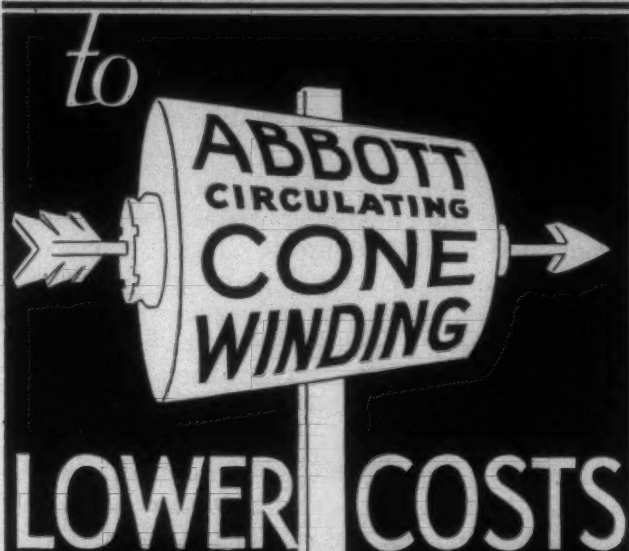
Myrtle Beach provides a very attractive setting for the convention. At a former meeting there the attendance was one of the largest the meetings have ever drawn. Ocean Forest Hotel, one of the finest resort hotels in the country, offers every facility for an enjoyable stay.

We are looking forward with interest to the meeting and are glad to learn from contact with a large number of members, that the selection of the meeting place has proved a popular one and that the attendance promises to be very large.

Wolves in Sheep Clothing

PROFESSIONAL trouble-makers and strike-brewers have given Georgia little attention, due to the fact that our workers refuse to be led astray by these revolutionary doctrines; theories which if put into operation would result in untold miseries, loss of jobs, disruption of homes. Georgia industrial workers are loyal to just employers; they realize that economic conditions are not yet adjusted and that wages will be increased just as soon as conditions warrant such. They have faith; they are content to do their work just as efficiently as ever and they rightly turn thumbs down on the trouble-maker; the alien who speaks with a glib tongue and distorts actual facts to suit his own purpose. These men are wolves in sheep clothing, and once they apply the torch of insurrection and dissatisfaction, they doubtless smile up their sleeve and say "mischief thou art afoot; take what course thy wilt." And neither do they care what course is taken, so long as they have been instrumental in breaking up organized, peaceful society.—*Cobb County Times*, Marietta, Ga.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Smithfield Spinners, Inc., with principal offices here, have been incorporated by M. R. Long, Mrs. Alice Long and Mrs. V. C. Baker, all of Greenville.

CLINTON, TENN.—Magnet Mills, Inc., hosiery, reports for 1933 a net income of \$94,806, after charges, equal to \$1.26 a share on 75,000 capital shares, compared with a net income of \$16,812, or 22 cents a share in 1932.

TOCCOA, GA.—The Capps Cotton Mill, idle over a long period, has been sold by C. A. Capps to Charles D. Goodroe and George Beveridge, of Atlanta. The price paid was \$25,000. The new owners state they will operate the mill as soon as it can be gotten ready.

RED SPRINGS, N. C.—Three four-room houses have just been completed by Charles Mills Company. All houses comprising the Charles Mills Company village have undergone complete repairing with new combination roofs, as well as a complete paint job on each house.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Directors of Davenport Hosiery Mills, Inc., have declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable July 1st, to stockholders of record June 15th. The rate is the same as in the preceding quarter, when the dividend was increased from 25 cents.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.—The Profile Cotton Mills, Paul A. Redmond, president, have arranged with Bliss, Fabyan & Co., Inc., to merchandise yarn production of the plant. J. L. Blackmon, in Philadelphia, and W. P. Hazlewood, in Boston, long representing the Profile Mills, will be associated with the Bliss Fabyan organization and continue to sell the Profile yarn.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. C.—F. C. Todd, Inc., of Gastonia, this week purchased the machinery in the Catawba Spinning Company. This mill has been operated by a receiver for several years, and was sold finally last summer to satisfy tax judgments held by the town and county. It is understood taxes against the property amounted to approximately \$30,000.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—A swimming pool, size 25x75, concrete throughout, has just been completed at Spofford Mills for use of their operatives. A grandstand is being constructed in connection and when completed will involve an expenditure of approximately \$5,000. Water from a natural spring will pour 67,000 gallons of water into this pool in about 36 to 40 hours, with the aid of a centrifugal pump. This pool is sanctioned by the N. C. State Board of Health.

GRIFFIN, GA.—Work is under way here on the construction of a one, two and three-story addition to the Highland Mills, which will measure one hundred and five to two hundred and forty feet. Around four hundred looms are to be transferred from New England to the local mills. A new one-story machine shop, forty by sixty feet, is also being constructed. Approximately \$90,000 is being expended for the entire project, it was announced.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

LANETT, ALA.—The Lanett Bleachery & Dye Works have installed a number of Rice, Barton & Fales printing machines, which will operate for the most part on the heavy materials for the clothing trade. Auxiliary equipment has also been installed. Two of these machines have been put into operation and another will be put into operation at an early date.

ATLANTA, GA.—The Piedmont Cotton Mills payroll of \$1,923, which was being carried to the mill Friday, was taken from R. W. Goodman, an employee. Mr. Goodman stated that while bringing the money to the mill, he was confronted by two armed men as he entered the offices of the mills. The men, he stated, were armed with pistols and a sawedoff shotgun and he was "covered" before he could make any resistance. Mr. Goodman stated that the men left in an automobile bearing an Alabama license plate. He told officers he could identify the hold-up pair.

OLD FORT, N. C.—According to an announcement by Col. Dan W. Adams of Old Fort, the Old Fort Hosiery Mills, financed by local and outside capital, has been organized here. Colonel Adams is a stockholder in the corporation. Colonel Adams stated that a lease has been taken by the corporation on the D. W. Adams Building and it is planned to start operations about June 1st. Men's hose will be manufactured and from 80 to 100 persons will be employed. An employment registration book has been opened in the office of Colonel Adams and to date 300 persons have been listed, a number of them experienced in the hosiery industry.

NEWTON, N. C.—In a hearing before Judge Wilson Warlick, an order restraining the Independence Trust Company, of Charlotte, N. C., from selling the Carolina Spinning Company at Taylorsville, was continued Monday. Monday's hearing was the result of an action brought by a Mr. Sherrill, of Cornelius, who is said to hold a second mortgage against the Carolina Spinning Company. One of the former owners sought to restrain the Independence Trust Company, which is now in liquidation, from selling the spinning company. It was alleged that the spinning company owed an account of \$50,000 to the Independence Trust Company, and officials of the Charlotte bank had advertised the Carolina Spinning Company for sale to satisfy the account.

ROANOKE, VA.—Operations are now underway in the second plant of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills Company, located at 334 West Campbell avenue, which was altered to suit the manufacturing needs of the industry a few weeks ago.

It was necessary that City Council amend its zoning ordinance before the two-story building, located in the business district, could be occupied by a manufacturing concern. There was no opposition to the change and council voted to allow the owner to lease the structure to the manufacturing concern by amending the ordinance.

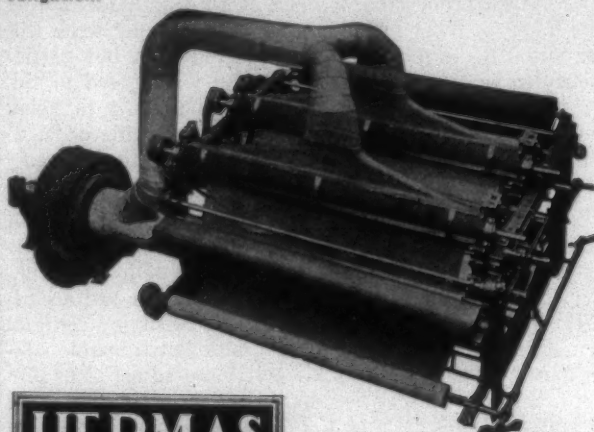
R. R. James, manager of the Roanoke plants, said that no employees have been added to date, the new site being used for expansion purposes. Numerous machines have been transferred from the main factory at 505 Sixth street S.W., to relieve congestion there. Some employees may be

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

added later. He has a long list of applicants. The plants provide work for 375 persons, mostly girls. The new location provides 22,500 square feet of floor space.

Say 30-Hour Work Week Will Injure Labor and Industry

Atlanta, Ga.—Resolutions just sent out by the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, express the opinion that the proposed enactment of a Federal law limiting the hours of labor in industry to 30 hours per week will be seriously injurious, not only to industry, but particularly to labor, which this legislation is supposed to aid. It states that there is the necessary flexibility in fixing hours of labor under the present cotton textile code, to meet any changing conditions and needs as they arise.

HIT WAGNER LABOR BILL

Another resolution protests against the enactment of the Wagner Labor bill, which, it says, is one-sided in its application, and places the management of industry under the dictatorial powers of another bureau and an additional army of Federal supervisors with inquisitorial powers to be exercised under the most unreasonable conditions. The act would probably cause, rather than prevent, needless conflict between employers and employees, it states. It also claims that the cotton textile code already contains a better method than the Wagner bill for handling questions between employers and employees.

The association plans to make every possible effort through the Government to secure protection against competing fibers and remove the burden imposed upon cotton through NRA costs and the processing tax as compared with these competing fibers.

The association believes it unwise to add the cost of workmen's unemployment insurance to the heavy additional costs under which industry is now struggling. These

increased costs have resulted from the changes involved under the recovery act and from Federal legislation.

The association strenuously protests the action of the State insurance commissioner who has increased the rates for workmen's compensation insurance on the cotton mills in Georgia. It states that the compensation of the insurance companies has been tremendously increased already in proportion to the risk as a result of the decreased hours of operation and the increase in wages. The association will take all steps possible to secure the reduction in rates which it claims should have been granted instead of the increase which was granted.

WANT LOWER POWER RATES

The association is continuing the efforts to secure a reduction in power rates. It states that rates for all classes of users, except industry, have been reduced.

A resolution expresses the association's gratitude to W. D. Anderson, Sr., W. J. Vereen and Cason J. Callaway for their efforts and services in representing the industry in connection with the cotton textile code, and to Mr. Anderson and Mr. Callaway for their services on the Cotton Textile Code Authority.

Richmond Hosiery Mills Will Take Fight To Courts

(Continued from Page 12)

line with the intent of the President of the United States and in accordance with the program for recovery.

"The Richmond Hosiery Mills have fully complied with the eight-hour shift limitation and we are paying above the minimum rates. Our piece scale structure enables the average worker to make above the code prescribed minimums and the exceptional worker can make very much more than the minimums. We, of course, must pay the subnormal worker the regular minimums."

In his statement Mr. Andrews declared that when the code went into effect they immediately began to observe all its provisions after operations in the Rossville plant were resumed following a shutdown for repairs.

"When the code limitation of hours was first announced I sent a wire to the President explaining that we would have to turn off 300 or 400 workers. In about three months I got a reply from a secretary stating that the matter would be given attention. A similar wire was sent to General Johnson, followed by a letter making a plea for three-shift permission. The reply was that the code would take care of the situation.

"We told the code authority what we were doing. The reply was that we must discontinue this practice and in addition must close down to catch up with the excess hours worked. This we refused to do. Petition for permission to operate three shifts was returned with the instructions that we 'put our house in order' before the petition could even be considered. Finally the matter got into the hands of the Department of Justice with the present indictment being the result.

"We are not criminals. We are not lawbreakers. Look at the records of our officials and of the members of our board. Look at the records of their families for generations back. We have observed every provision of the code excepting the operation limitation and this has been observed in our plants besides the Rossville plant.

"We have sought to observe every provision of the code, and if we have failed to do this it is merely an oversight. So much has been put into the codes that it appears to me that it is practically impossible to get full enforcement. It seems that it would have been far better to limit the code provisions to hours of work, minimum pay and possibly one or two other primary points."

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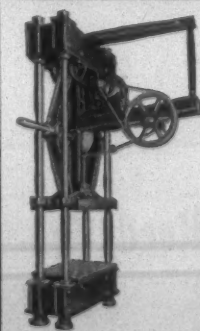
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Say Code Killed the Woolen Pants Industry in South

Atlanta.—For the time being, the codes have practically killed the development of the manufacture of woolen pants in the South. This is the view of a number of merchants who cover this territory. They point out that the woolen pants industry

was just about getting started—and was making very good headway. There were about 27 firms in the Southern area which were turning out woolen pants at the time the ruling by the NRA placed these in the higher wage bracket.

There was no fight to keep these in a lower wage rate, it is pointed out, because the industry is still new—and could not really be said to have

taken a hold. It is described as being entirely different from the situation with regard to cotton pants. The cotton pants business has been so strongly entrenched here and elsewhere over the South, that garment manufacturers refuse to listen to anything which they say will hurt it.

Celanese Price Cut

The reduction by Celanese Corporation of America is taken by most in the trade to indicate that this firm desires to keep its yarns properly priced with relation to silk and to place them in a good position with respect to the fine filament viscose, the two types with which they most generally compete.

This cut by Celanese Corporation brings its yarns down to levels at an all time low point. Reductions range from 3 cents on the heavier deniers to 10 cents a pound on the finer numbers.

In making its revisions, Celanese made them effective at once, and the company stated that it is taking business through July. The knitting yarn prices of the company remain unchanged.

This is the second reduction in the price of acetate yarns this year, the first having been initiated on February 19th.

Cone Hits Tax Burdens

Benjamin Cone, textile official of Greensboro, who is running for the Legislature, in his campaign utterances warns against debesth for the future citizenship to pay. Addressing the student body of Guilford College, Cone said North Carolina's future depends largely upon the proper retirement of its present indebtedness and the prevention of burdening coming generations with further debts incurred at present. It is imperative that North Carolina slow up in the issuance of bonds, Cone said, unless the future citizens be placed under unbearable tax burdens.

WANTED—Position as overseer spinning; have long experience. Thoroughly understand Saco-Lowell Long draft. Best of references. Will go anywhere. J. R. T., care Textile Bulletin.

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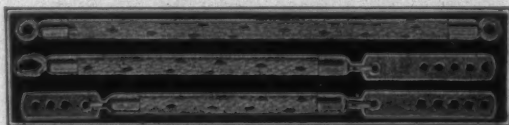
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COTTON GOODS

New York.—Cotton goods prices are much firmer. Trade, however, during the past week proved disappointing, although it is felt here that the curtailment plan is soon to have a good effect in the market. A number of mail order houses showed a willingness to cover at current prices, for forward shipment. Mills, however, were not to sell on that basis.

In print cloths there were moderate to fair sales of 38½-inch, 60x48s reported on Friday at 5½ cents. Scattered sales of 38½-inch, 64x60, 5.35 yard at 6¼ cents, with efforts to shade this price reported fruitless. For 68x72s, the market continued at 7¼ cents, quick and nearby. Both on 64x60s and 68x72s, most centers were quoting three-eighths for July forward. For 72x76, the nominal quotation was 8⅞ cents. First hands generally quoted 80-squares at 8¾ cents; there continued to be offerings reporting in second-hands at five-eighths.

There were sales of 38½-inch, 44x40, 8.20 yard at 4¼ cents. Narrow styles were quiet and unchanged throughout the week.

Except for occasional efforts to buy under existing quotations, there was little evidence of any important buying interest during the week. With prices of many styles already acutely depressed, the mills that could afford to do so were inclined to "sit tight" and wait for some betterment in demand. "Sitting tight," in some instances, has meant radical reduction of operations, commenced sometime prior to official organization of industry-wide curtailment. Some quotations at the close of the week appeared only nominal.

Levelling of prices of rayon yarns provided the stimulus which had been needed to bring rayon cloth buyers back into the market, and there was a substantial call for rayon goods, notably taffetas. Both buyers and sellers, however, were moving cautiously before resumption of activities, however, because the pricing of cloths was complicated by various factors.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4¾
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4⅝
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8⅞
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7¼
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8¼
Brown sheetings, standard	10
Tickings, 8-ounce	18½
Denims	15½
Dress gingham	16½
Staple gingham	9¼
Standard prints	7¼

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Yarn markets continued slow last week. In a number of cases consumers are requesting that deliveries be held up. The volume of new business continued small.

Spinners, however, are reaching a point where concessions are less likely to be offered. Selling yarns at or below cost is on the point of disappearance. Low prices made this month are, in the opinion of some, not likely to be seen again for a long period. Curtailment of production is under way and cotton is stronger and although Washington continues the source of disturbing influences, it is nevertheless believed that although the consumption may be relatively quiet during the summer a large expansion in demand for all kinds of yarns will be experienced in the early fall.

While the average buyer is operating on a hand-to-mouth basis large consumers are making inquiries covering forward business to run in cases for the balance of the year. Spinners uncertain as to what may be their cost during this period, even if wages and cotton hold somewhere around prevailing levels, are not displaying any desire to book too far ahead. The curtailment program is also a factor of bullish-import. All that can be said at the moment is covered by the statement that throughout the month of May there has been a steady tendency toward stabilization of yarn prices and although the higher levels have not yet been achieved they are in formation and likely to become effective in early June.

There were occasional forward commitments placed that involved deliveries extending through August, September and October. A few transactions were for November yarn shipments. On these buyers felt they had gotten the advantage in not having to pay premiums over contracts to be completed more close by. Naturally, it was held, certain advantages would apply on spot deliveries for which mills could draw against stocks on hand. But, the ability to cover on forward yarn shipments at under known production costs is what various far-seeing buyers call averaging to advantage on prices.

Southern Single Warps			Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		
10s	26 1/2		8s	26	
12s	27		10s	26 1/2	
14s	27 1/2		12s	27	
16s	28		14s	27 1/2	
18s	28 1/2		16s	28	
20s	29		18s	28 1/2	
22s	29 1/2		20s	29	
24s	30		22s	29 1/2	
26s	30 1/2		24s	30	
28s	31		26s	30 1/2	
30s	31 1/2		28s	31	
40s	41		30s	31 1/2	
Southern Single Skeins			Southern Two-Ply Skeins		
8s	26		8s	26	
10s	26 1/2		10s	26 1/2	
12s	27		12s	27	
14s	27 1/2		14s	27 1/2	
16s	28		16s	28	
18s	28 1/2		18s	28 1/2	
20s	29		20s	29	
22s	29 1/2		22s	29 1/2	
24s	30		24s	30	
26s	30 1/2		26s	30 1/2	
28s	31		28s	31	
30s	31 1/2		30s	31 1/2	
Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply			Carpet Yarns		
8s	26 1/2		Tinged carpet, 8s, 3		
10s	27		and 4-ply	23	
12s	27 1/2		Colored stripes, 8s, 3		
14s	28		and 4-ply	25	
16s	28 1/2		White carpets, 8s, 3		
18s	29		and 4-ply	26	
20s	29 1/2		Part Waste Insulating Yarns		
Part Waste Insulating Yarns			8s, 1-ply	21 1/2	
8s, 1-ply	21 1/2		8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	21 1/2	
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	21 1/2		10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23	
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23		12s, 2-ply	24	
12s, 2-ply	24		16s, 2-ply	25	
16s, 2-ply	25		20s, 2-ply	28	
20s, 2-ply	28		30s, 2-ply	33	
30s, 2-ply	33		36s, 2-ply	37	
36s, 2-ply	37		Southern Frame Cones		
Southern Frame Cones			8s	25 1/2	
8s	25 1/2		10s	26	
10s	26		12s	26 1/2	
12s	26 1/2		14s	27	
14s	27		16s	27 1/2	
16s	27 1/2		18s	28	
18s	28		20s	28 1/2	
20s	28 1/2		22s	29 1/2	
22s	29 1/2		24s	30 1/2	
24s	30 1/2		26s	31 1/2	
26s	31 1/2		28s	32 1/2	
28s	32 1/2		30s	33 1/2	
30s	33 1/2				

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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts of materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

Adolf Bobbin Co., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hury, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr. American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City, Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Mgr., Frank W. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; R. A. Singleton, R. 5, Box 128, Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 316 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga. T. C. Perkins, Pres. and Treas.; Howard R. Cook, Vice-Pres.; M. D. Tinney, Sec.; Geo. B. Snow, Rep. Carolinas and Virginia; William C. Perkins, Rep. Georgia and Alabama.

Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga. Frank G. North, Pres.; Emile LeClaire, A. P. Robert, Atlanta Office; W. W. Greer, P. O. Box 336, Greenville, S. C.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

Barrett-Cravens Co., 3255 W. 30th St., Chicago, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Borne, Scrymser Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Reps., H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. D. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.

Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 2300 Westfield Rd., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Richards Plowden, 421 10th Ave. West, Birmingham, Ala.

Breuer Electric Mfg. Co., 852 Blackhawk St., Chicago, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Campbell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City, Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby,

P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City, Sou. Offices, 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa, Sou. Headquarters, Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C.; Byrd Miller, Sou. Agt. Sou. Reps., Luther Knowles, Sr., Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; Luther Knowles, Jr., 223 Springs St., S. W., P. O. Box 466, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Offices, Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office, 301 S. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C. S. B. Alexander, Mgr. Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 343, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Detroit Stoker Co., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Dist Rep., Wm. W. Moore, 1018 Boulevard, N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps., E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clara H. Draper, Jr.

DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., E. I., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Mgr.; E. P. Davidson, Asst. Mgr.-Technician; Sou. Warehouses, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, W. R. Ivey, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, W. M. Hunt, 1031 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, John L. Dabbs, Jr., 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, Amanda Apt., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Dimon Court Apt., Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

Durant Mfg. Co., 1923 N. Buffum St., Milwaukee, Wis. Sales Reps., A. C. Andrews, 1615 Bryan St., Dallas, Tex.; J. B. Barton, Jr., 418 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. J. Taylor, 339 Bloom St., Baltimore, Md.; H. N. Montgomery, 408 23rd St. N., Birmingham, Ala.; L. E. Kinney, 314 Pan American Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Eaton, Paul B., 313 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep., George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Esterline-Angus Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sou. Reps., Ga., Fla., Ala.—Walter V. Gearhart Co., 301 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; N. C., S. C., Va.—E. H. Gilliam, 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

Gates Rubber Co., Denver, Colo. N. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City, Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barkdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodrich, B. F., Rubber Co., The, 200 S. Brevard St., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps., W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-4 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; E. R. Zierach, 1235-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Fye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Greensboro, N. C. Geo. A. McFeters, Mgr. Sales Rep., Geo. H. Batchelor, Phone 2-3034, Greensboro, N. C.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps., Samuel Lehrer, Box 334, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office, 515 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt. Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 654, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo. for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 525 Rhodes Haverly Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton Wool Co., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 604, Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Celchor, Mgr. Sou. Reps., E. M. Terryberry, 203 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hudson Industrial Co., 703 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Sou. Rep., Walter M. Fallor, P. O. Box 983, Charlotte, N. C.

Hygroilt, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Industrial Rayon Corp., Cleveland Ohio, Sou. Reps., J. H. Mason, P. O. Box 897, Greensboro, N. C.; Bruce Griffin, 1123 Elizabeth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; W. L. Jackson, 920 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Treas., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.;

Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1853, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 516 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 3037 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co., Kewanee, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Lyon Metal Products, Inc., Aurora, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps., The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1103 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama-Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noofin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jamison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida-Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co. Georgia-Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent). Kentucky-Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina-Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co., Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina-Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee-Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep., J. P. Carter, 63 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen, E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 20th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place S., Birmingham, Ala.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps., R. B. MacIntyre, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 287 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 273, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 273, Atlanta, Ga.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep., Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

Orleans Bobbin Works, Newport, Vt. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Osborn Mfg. Co., Materials Handling Div., 5401 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, O. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., S. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C., E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sta., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office, Charlotte, N. C.; B. D. Heath, Sou. Mgr. Reps., Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.; A. R. Brand, Belmont, N. C.; Porter H. Brown, No. 4 Bellflower Circle, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jasper M. Brown, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga.; John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

Sanford Mfg. Co., Box 1015, Sanford, N. C.

Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., W. T. Smith, Greenville, S. C.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St. N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Soluel Corp., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Eugene J. Adams, Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Standard Conveyor Co., N. St. Paul, Minn. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Rep., Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps., W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps., Jasper C. Hutto, 111 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Stone, Chas. H., Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Textile Shops, The, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy, Sec. and Treas.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps., L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C., also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Viaco Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1217 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., Webb Durham, 2029 E. Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Declares Fall River Costs Are Lower Than Bibb Co.

Atlanta, Ga.—W. D. Anderson, of Macon, Ga., president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, operating large units in a number of Georgia cities, and president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, in speaking before the Southern States Industrial Council here, said:

"An effort is being made to pull us all through the same knot hole, and it can't be done." He said that he favored high wages and was against the reduction of the wage scale in the Southern industry.

Mr. Anderson declared that print cloth could be made in Fall River, Mass., cheaper than it could be made at the Bibb Manufacturing Company, of which he is head in this State, and added, "by reason of governmental interference a Fall River mill can own a bale of cotton in Memphis cheaper than it can be owned by a Canton (Ga.) mill."

Further he stated: "Today we are facing regimentation of business, industry and agriculture."

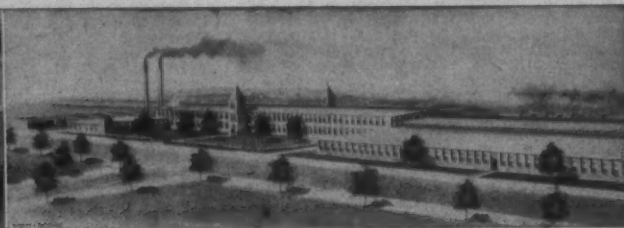
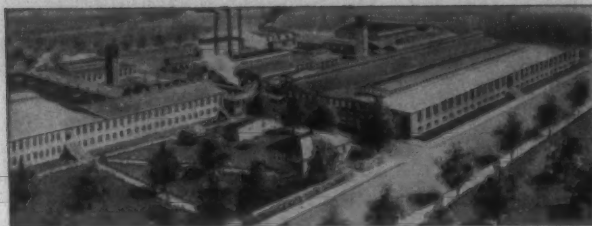
At Tuesday's meeting the Industrial Council passed resolutions that unless the Federal Government respected the principle of wage differential it would "bring pressure to bear on the industries wrongly and adversely affected toward wage reductions and successful resistance to the code program." Resolutions adopted said that neither the President nor Congress had the legal authority to relocate industry by abolition of differentials which had existed before the depression, and added that codes contrary to a differential must be revised.

Drop Shown In Textile Exports

Sharp declines are shown in exports of cotton goods for the first quarter of 1933 in statistics just compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce.

Exports of unbleached cotton cloths in March, 1934, were 5,183,358 square yards and in the first quarter of 1934 were 16,137,989 square yards, against 12,988,675 square yards in March, 1933, and 33,833,459 square yards in the first quarter of 1934.

While few other items declined by as much as 50 per cent, as in the case of unbleached goods, there were substantial reductions in virtually all cotton textile exports for the periods covered.



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

J. C. STUBBS—A REMARKABLE MAN

FIFTY-NINE YEARS' SERVICE RECORD, WITH FIFTY-SIX YEARS AT ONE MILL.

Rockingham, N. C., can no doubt lay claim to having in her borders a man who has the most remarkable textile record.

J. C. Stubbs, assistant superintendent of Pee Dee Mills, has been with these mills 56 years last April 8th, and in all that time has not lost over six days from work, when work was running.

He was born in Tallapoosa County, Alabama, July 21, 1859, and will be 75 years old in July, though no one would think him anywhere near that age.

His first three years in textile work were at Tallassee Mills, Tallassee, Ala., where he drew the big sum of 20 cents per day. These three years, added to the 56 spent at Pee Dee, give him 59 years of his life, at work, making him 11 years old when he began. We regret exceedingly that we can't show a picture of this hale and hearty gentleman, as he sat at his desk, well groomed and busy as could be, attending to his duties as quickly and effectively as any man half his age.

When he began to work at Pee Dee Mill he made 50 cents per day, paid \$6.00 per month board, "and saved more money than at any time since," he said. In fact, saved money to buy his first home!

He was 28 years old when he mustered up courage

enough to get married, though he was "well fixed," and was a "loom fixer"—a place he held 23 years. His first wife was Miss Florence Barton, who bore him two children.

In 1900 he became overseer weaving. Ten years ago he married a second wife, Mrs. Margaret Stradley, a widow. He is now, and has been for some time, assistant superintendent, and I. B. Covington, president and treasurer of Pee Dee Mills, is his ideal mill man.

Mr. Stubbs owns a big farm at Ellerbee, property in Peachland and Hamlet, and a fine home in Rockingham. He belongs to no church, but his choice is "the shouting Methodists"—and he once belonged to that church.

He says that his greatest blessing is his perfect health and ability to sleep. He retires at 7:00 and rises at 5:00 always, and sleeps like a baby all night.

He has traveled very little and cares little for outside interests. His whole heart is wrapped up in Pee Dee Cotton Mills and in his home.

Is there another man anywhere who has a record of 59 years' mill work—with as little lost time?

LYNCHBURG, VA.

CONSOLIDATED TEXTILE CORPORATION.

What a beautiful drive it is to Lynchburg, over a paved highway through fertile farms and woodlands, with dogwood and other spring flowers dotting the landscape.

Lynchburg is a very interesting city, and its cobble-



Goldville, S. C.—Joanna Cotton Mills, Swimming Pool, mentioned in last week's write-up. It is opened several hours daily, and enjoyed by hundreds as can be seen at a glance.

stone streets, in some sections, are the only kind on which one could keep footing on the steep grading. One wonders how such a lovely city could be developed on these steep hills.

But the place most interesting to this scribe is the Consolidated Textile Corporation (Lynchburg Division), where Culver Batson is superintendent and division manager. He is to be the president of the Southern Textile Association and will grace that office effectively and efficiently.

Few mill officials enjoyed the close friendship and confidence of their employees as does Mr. Batson. He has wisdom and tact to an amazing degree and gets willing co-operation by showing the other fellow "both sides" of any subject under discussion. In fact, he is no "ordinary" mill official.

The mill is in nice order throughout. A "canteen" or "cafeteria" in the mill dispenses cold drinks, milk, sandwiches, etc., and the profits go for athletic and other community interests.

The girls wear neat uniforms and are exceptionally pretty and friendly.

A. L. Fisher is overseer of carding; H. H. Colbert is overseer spinning; Mr. Short, overseer weaving; S. B. Hammer, overseer cloth room; C. T. Driskill, supply clerk; W. A. Garner, payroll; J. J. Mahaffey, master mechanic.

FRIES, VA.

WASHINGTON MILLS CO.

Well, folks, whenever you contemplate taking this trip be sure your "holding back strap" is good and strong and your "reins" in first-class shape. One little fault in your traveling apparatus may land you a thousand feet down in a ravine where you'll never get out.

Something like that must have happened to travelers in the past, for deep down in those valleys we could see smoke curling up from chimneys in tiny houses (or they looked tiny at the height from which viewed). There seemed no way of exit or ingress, and we are puzzled to know how it is accomplished.

The mountains which have escaped ravages of fire, were gorgeous with dogwood, and bush honeysuckle, pink, red, purple, lemon and orange. The pink grows in our own woods, but the other colors were new to us. We secured a small bush of the orange blooms and planted it in our yard where it seems to be doing nicely.

We went to Fries, Va., from Danville by Martinsville, Stuart and Gretna, Va., and returned by way of Sparta, Roaring Gap and Statesville, N. C.

It is thrilling, but not exactly fun, to be driving several miles around Roaring Gap, making elbow turns, right and left, as fast as the car could twist, looking down from a perilous height on homes down in that deep valley; wondering if the brakes would hold; puzzled over a queer complaining noise in the motor; sorry that accident insurance had lapsed; ears drumming; heart jumping mightily fast; yet with firm hand and steady nerves, guiding old "Henry" successfully over the hazardous route, and thankful for safety.

But back to Fries—pronounced "Freeze"—and we have never been there when it wasn't cold.

One of the first bits of news we got hold of was that Superintendent J. W. Bolton has been married (the second time) for more than a year and is father of "a fine little daughter."

Earnest Robinson, overseer of the cloth room, a former correspondent for this department under the name of "Georgia Cracker," gets better looking as the years go by. He is quite a poet, too, and I had some verses of his but left them there in the office, sorry to say. The cloth room is a well regulated department with 17 inspecting machines and five folders. B. C. Fowler is second hand.

From the cloth room we went to the weave room, where J. I. (Big Joe) Whittaker is overseer, with S. S. Copeland and E. C. Marshall, day second hands, and E. C. Mallory and Jeff Haynes, second hands on second shift. Squire Taylor, Colon Southern, S. M. Spraker, Lester Vaughn, loom fixers, and J. O. Poe, in the weave room, are among our subscribers.

D. J. Whittaker, overseer of carding, has a nice home out in the country, where we are invited to visit on our next trip to Fries, where we'll get to feast on famous "Virginia home-made ham"—the best ever tasted. M. H. Carter is second hand in carding.

G. E. Jennings is overseer of spinning, spooling and warping; H. L. Davis, second hand in spooling and warping, has many friends in Pell City, Ala., who will be glad to read these lines. Mr. Davis went to Fries to install Barber-Colman machinery and liked the place so well he stayed.

Three Barber-Colman spoolers and three warpers have been installed. Old warp spinning frames have been discarded for new Whittin long draft. New heating system and electric drive are among recent improvements.

The hotel, too, has been worked over—is now modern in every particular, and in charge of a very competent manager.

E. J. Baker, the live-wire Y. M. C. A. secretary, keeps everybody happy with fine entertainments. He is the right man on the job. The community paper, edited by Mr. Baker, is a newsy and interesting sheet.

M. H. Alderman, overseer slashing, was promoted from second hand in spooling and warping. G. C. Brown is a progressive slasher. Ray Friend is machinist.

SOUTH BOSTON, VA.

HALIFAX COTTON MILLS

Beautiful mercerized cotton table damask and napkins are made here. The writer was delightfully surprised to find the same superintendent and overseers that were on the job 17 years ago. B. F. Spears, superintendent, found the overseers on the job when he took charge 17 years ago, and has kept them. The grounds about the mill are well kept and very attractive.

M. G. Robinson is carder; R. L. Boyles, spinner; E. B. Mills, weaver; C. S. Mills, master mechanic.

Mrs. Eva Huskey is forelady in the sewing room, which has 55 sewing machines. When everything is going full time, Mrs. Huskey has around one hundred employees under her supervision, and is liked by all.

J. W. Boozer, formerly of Irene Mill, Gaffney, S. C., is superintendent of the Bleachery.

It had been many years since the writer had visited Halifax Cotton Mills, but those good people had not forgotten "Aunt Becky." Superintendent Spears was my delightful escort over the plant, and made my visit doubly delightful because of his splendid and gracious courtesy.

Was sorry to find the mill running short. Those damasks are so lovely it seems that sales should exceed the output.

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WANTED POSITION—Experienced cloth room overseer on all classes of white goods desires position as overseer of large cloth room. Good manager of help. Strictly sober; first class references furnished. C. R., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position by young man with four years of college in accountancy. Experienced cloth room overseer, and capable of taking full charge of shipping or performing practically any phase of work in accounting department. J. D. C., care Textile Bulletin.

West Praises Curtailment Of Cotton Mills Output

Richmond, Va.—Robert R. West, president of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, at Danville, Va., termed the order of the National Recovery Administration to curtail production during June, July and August as a manifestation by the national textile code authority of "orderly control" of production, with a view to maintaining employment through the winter months.

More than 6,000 persons will be affected at Danville, where a 40-hour week double-shift schedule has been maintained since the code became effective.

"We will, of course, conform to this order, but we cannot say as yet just how we shall do it. However, the curtailment will be spread over our entire operations and no one group

will be working full time, while others suffer a time loss," West said.

He explained that the accumulation of surplus stock carries heavy taxation and is unsound, because, if the consumptive demand is outstripped by production now, it would inevitably mean the forcing of workers out of jobs next fall and winter. "What is keep step with production during the seasonal stagnation." He said he looked for a business improvement in the fall. "Should it come before then," he added, "production will be stepped up."

1933 Cotton Crop Put At 13,047,000 Bales

Washington. — The Agricultural Department has estimated 1933 cotton production at 13,047,000 bales, compared to a December estimate of 13,177,000 bales and a 1932 crop of 13,001,000 bales.

At the same time the Census Bureau reported 13,047,262 bales ginned from the 1933 crop, compared to a December estimate of 12,108,292 bales and ginnings from the 1932 of 11,635,089 bales.

In revising its estimate of December 8th, the Department reported a yield of 208.5 pounds of lint cotton per acre on the 29,978,000 acres harvested last year. Compared to a yield of 173.3 pounds per acre on 35,939,000 acres in 1932.

Cotton lands in cultivation on July 1, 1933, the Department reported, totalled 40,852,000 acres, compared to 36,542,000 acres on the corresponding date of 1932.

The difference between the area cultivated and the area picked is accounted for by removal of acreage

under the AAA restriction program and by normal abandonment on land not under reduction contract.

No Surcharges To Result From Curtailment Order

The industrial recovery committee of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants sent the following bulletin to all members, under the head of "Temporary Machine Hour Limitation for the Summer:"

"The inclosed copy of instructions to the producing units of the industry, approved by the National Recovery Administration, provides for a maximum limit to the working time of each productive machine, with the exception of a few exempted groups, noted in the order, between June 4th and August 25, 1934.

"In the case of all contracts where the order necessitates a delay in shipment of all or any part of the scheduled deliveries, customers should be promptly advised of the extent to which such deliveries will be modified. The contractual basis for such changes is contained in the special market clause, which reads: '*** and deliveries may be modified to the extent necessitated by any such governmental action or legislation.'

"The committee recommends that additional surcharges on existing contracts for deliveries during the twelve-week period be waived.

"For the Industrial Recovery Committee,

"W. RAY BELL, Secretary."

Rogers Urges Operatives To Arbitrate Differences

Spartanburg, S. C.—South Carolina textile workers desiring immediate action by the State Cotton and Textile Industrial Relations Board in labor disagreements should not strike, according to Furman B. Rogers, of Spartanburg, member of the board. In the future the State board will take no action in such disputes after workers have gone on strike unless ordered to do so by the National board, Mr. Rogers pointed out.

"In cases of textile labor disagreements we will favor, as we always have, the employer and the employee getting together and adjusting the difficulty in a friendly and satisfactory way. Should this fail, for any reason, we will be glad to co-operate in every way possible to get the two parties together; we will strive to arbitrate the matter and help in every way to reach a satisfactory adjustment."

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SWELL "COVER"
ON FINE WEAVES?



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GUYS WHO KNOWS THAT
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Why not help him to win greater production—to beat the seconds and rejects "bugaboo" and to produce a greater quantity of cloth with good "cover?"

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Help production along with new and efficient Chafeless Cord Harness—the Super-Smooth Harness with the Warp-Saving Finish.

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